

# The Sun.

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Lend for Victory!

Today your country calls on you for money to win the war.

It is the second call and no less urgent than the first.

You who so wholeheartedly answered the first call of 4,000,000 dollars, ready with three billions of dollars—respond now as you responded then, as promptly, as generously, as patriotically, as enthusiastically.

You who could not or did not lend your dollars a few months ago, come forward now!

We cannot win the war unless you save and lend. And without victory there will be neither life nor liberty for ourselves or any of the children of earth.

Lend for victory!

Mr. Hoover's Campaign.

The U. S. F. A., to give the initials of the United States Food Administration—initials which should become as familiar as U. S. A. or U. S. N.—begins to-day its campaign in New York city.

A commanding officer has been chosen, Mr. ARTHUR WILLIAMS of the New York Edison Company, and 10,000 women, say ten regiments, will make a house to house canvass to recruit the army directed by Field Marshal Hoover.

The purpose of the house to house canvass is to secure the signatures of housewives or househusbands to Mr. Hoover's pledge. It is a simple pledge, reasonably phrased:

"I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in the conduct of my household in so far as my circumstances permit."

Every person signing this pledge receives a card of membership in the Food Administration to be hung in the window or posted on the wall, together with another small placard bearing the chief directions for that economy in food consumption so necessary if we are to win this war.

The Food Administration hopes for 1,200,000 members in the city of New York, and it should have them. Remember when you are asked to sign the pledge card that Mr. Hoover's whole plan rests on the voluntary cooperation of individuals like yourself. If you don't help him save the stuff we eat, all his larger schemes are doomed to failure. Steadying prices, lowering prices, increasing production, elimination of speculation and unfair intermediate profits, as well as unnecessary intermediate processes—these must come after the elimination of waste; and unless waste is eliminated they cannot be secured at all.

Let's all heave with Hoover.

What is Doing in Panama.

Since the canal has been finished the world has not heard much of Panama. Although it is no longer a centre of interest it is still active and getting along very nicely. For this statement we have the authority of the official publication, the *Panama Canal Record*, which tells in its eight octavo pages with strictly military brevity everything of interest from schedules of rates for supplies and services to recipes for making carême au pap and banana pudding.

The new Cristobal town site has been opened and most of the forty-one houses are occupied. The "develoment" has only begun; when completed it will contain eighty acres. The site is semi-swamp land "reclaimed by dumping dry soil from a borrow pit to the depth of four feet." The Government is surveying land bordering Gatun Lake in preparation for opening the area to homesteaders. Up to August 19 any one could get about twenty-five acres (ten hectares) "without payment to the Government; at present the price of \$1 per hectare is in effect." Real estate going up there as it is in the States!

The Titmus is endeavoring to increase the stock of cattle by importation and the number in the pastures "is to be brought to approximately 7,000 by December 1."

In Panama there are now about 125 pupils of roads, and 800 fanned automobiles to run on them. An item showing the safeguards established by the health authorities is to the effect that to employees of the Commissary Department who handle food-stuffs will be given "a physical examination each month, in the same way as hotel and mess employees."

We are informed that reports from the retail stores indicate that the Madagascars has at 84 cents "are selling rapidly," and also that the Commissary Department is unable to obtain indigo blue denim on account of the dye situation. Economy is urged in the use of drugs. The two "recipes" given suggest an inclination to vegetable diet.

What a shock it must have been to Panama housewives to learn that a large shipment of Royal Doulton ware was lost at sea, "presumably torpedoed." This is the first loss of the kind suffered by the Commissary Department since the beginning of the war. "Duplicate order was placed at once by cable." The people are warned that the prices for floor coverings have soared to "heights once thought prohibitive," that the stock of Vichy water has been entirely exhausted, and that "it is improbable that further shipments of watermelons can be obtained from New York."

About mosquitoes and slides? Not a word. The Canal Zone apparently has neither.

The Lineup Against Mitchell.

What forces must MITCHELL defeat to keep for New York the best government it has ever enjoyed? They are easily distinguishable:

The gang which still hopes that Tammany Hall may return to the trough in spite of the fact that the Democrats of the city, sick of stupidity, are deserting McNary.

Another and smaller gang which has a desire, if not a hope, that by some miracle it may arrive at the despoils of partisan government.

The groups of creatures who grinned when the Lohseania was lost, who have never become American in spirit, who would be traitors in act if they were not cowards, and who hate MITCHELL because he never tells anyone to come back at 2 o'clock for an opinion on any subject touching patriotism.

The soapboxers, crackpots and cheats who make a noise about, or a living on, the slacker's theory that every spine should be like wet spaghetti.

The raid agents of Prussia, some of whom are at last being rounded up and sent where they belong.

Is the total great of this wretched alliance? Perhaps it is larger than careless New York deserves, but it is not big enough to count against an Americanism that is just now getting its dander up.

What do those who heard the cheers at Saturday night's dinner think of the chances of beating JOHN PERRY MITCHELL?

Hazing at West Point.

From time to time a "hazing horror" is revealed at West Point and a small squad of third classmen, "yearlings" usually, is brought before a court-martial charged with heaping indignities upon the poor "plebe," the newcomer at the Military Academy. The most noted of the hazing trials was that of the colored cadet, WHITTAKER, in the early '80s; another that was given much publicity was the case of WILLIAM T. ROSSKILL and several other cadets in 1908, which resulted in a number of dismissals and suspensions from the Cadet Corps.

The general effect of the first case was the enactment of strictest rules that the mildest chaffing of a fourth classman could be construed as cause for dismissal on the charge of hazing. The effect of the second was to give to hazing, that carried with it expulsion, a more definite meaning. In a general way it was inflicting on a candidate or cadet who had been connected with the Academy less than a year a treatment of "a harassing, tyrannical, abusive, shameful, insulting or humiliating nature, or that may endanger the physical well being of any candidate or cadet." The point in the cases of the twelve young men now on trial at West Point is, What kind of hazing did they indulge in? Upon the military court's decision will depend their punishment—"confinement to quarters," weary Saturday afternoon tramps for months on the barracks area "accoutred as a sentry," "a turnback" to the next class or dismissal.

One of the greatest difficulties at these trials is to get incriminating evidence from the "plebe" himself. He fears the mark of "the tattler" which may follow him even into the army. Besides he knows, if he knows anything of cadet life, that the Superintendent of the Academy, the Commandant of the Corps and the lordly cadet officer with the most gold lace on his chevrons were all once "beasts" and "plebs," and had much the same experiences which he is having. Most of it, too, he knows will be over when he moves from summer camp to winter barracks. Then, there will be a new class next year and his chance will come.

There has always been hazing at West Point in some form. Major-General HUGH L. SCOTT, the much liked former Superintendent of the Academy, recognized this and had his own personal experience with it as a cadet; so did Major-General JOHN SEPTIMUS PERRY and also Major-General WILLIAM L. SINKER, even though his class came so soon after the Whittaker incident as to make its indulgence a perilous pastime. Hazing might consist in the "plebe" reciting from memory a hundred or more times a clipping entitled "Our Young Napoleon" from his town paper telling of his own appointment and his peculiar fitness for a cadetship. It might be an order to "drag in your chin," "grind back your shoulders" or some other exercise for attaining a military bearing. It might in its severest form consist in private instruction in a tent after "taps" of the "setting up exercises," or a charge of white drugged figures on his first night of sentry duty that would carry him over into the ditch of old Fort Clinton. These "bracing up" exercises were considered by the upper classmen to be necessary for the good of the individual cadet as well as for the Cadet Corps as a whole.

It was generally believed that the most offensive forms of hazing had disappeared from West Point, as they have from other educational institutions. If the young men on trial are guilty of the brutality with which report charges them, beyond a doubt they will be severely dealt with. The army and the people are not in the humor to endure such violation of the War Department laws or the rules of gentlemanly behavior. The trial will at least have the effect of again reducing hazing at the Academy to its milder and less injurious forms.

The Politics of Illinois.

An observer in Washington makes this interesting remark:

"Lewis is the most polished speaker in the Senate. One may close one's eyes while he talks and imagine it is Booth or Tarkenton reciting the lines of *Polonius*."

An unkindly insult: the Hon. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS is not Booth or Tarkenton, but *Polonius* himself.

"Give thy thoughts no tongue," said the father of poor *Hamlet*, but he was advising some one else when he said it. He went on, plausibly: "Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar." Those friends then, and their adoption tried, crumble to their soul with hoars of steel. Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice," continued the old man, repeating himself, for he liked the sound of his own voice. "Take each man's measure, but reserve thy judgment. Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy," he added, brushing a speck of dust from his tastefully striped waistcoat, "for the apparel oft proclaims the man." He was on the point of adding something about neckties, but fortunately thought better of it.

*Polonius* respected Censor CHASE, but could see no reason why a high government official like himself should not know a thing or two on the inside. So when his boy was about to set out for Paris he took the valet into his confidence a bit and asked him to get a line on the number of troops Denmark already had abroad. "Inquire me first what Danes are in Paris," said the father, "and how, and who, what means and where they keep." Of course the valet answered, "Yes, sir. Very good, sir."

*Polonius* was a good press agent for the Administration. He declared the cast to be composed of "the best actors in the world, either for tragedy, comedy, history, pastoral, pastoral-comical, historical-pastoral, tragical-historical, tragical-comical-historical-pastoral, scene indivisible, or poem unlimited." Only once was the Lord Chamberlain caught off his guard for a moment by one who chose to mock him. The first player had delivered a well-winded speech, although there was no filibuster in progress. *Polonius* remarked, "This is too long."

"I shall to the barber's with your beard," leered the usually melancholy Prince of Denmark.

Yes, *Polonius* was a pink too.

Arms and Our Men.

Alarmist stories of a grave shortage in rifles for our new army and of executive incompetence and indifference to the duty of meeting this shortage are deplorable whether they are disseminated by the fiery eloquence of Colonel ROOSEVELT or through the columns of the partisan press. With or without foundation they only do hurt. The people are gallantly doing their part in this war. Money and men are forthcoming as fast as called for. To spread broadest the impression that the Government for its part is lacking in energy and intelligence in pushing its preparations has a fatal tendency to dampen this popular ardor and to check popular enthusiasm.

The charge has been freely made and widely echoed that the National Army has been compelled to go without rifles, and will be subject to that deprivation for months to come, while factories capable of turning out rifles at the rate of many thousands a week lie idle. Tales of the National Army drilling with wooden guns add picturesque touches to the indictment of the authorities.

But that these assertions may be literally true, yet neither reflect upon the authorities nor handicap the commanders at the cantonments in the work of preparing the troops for active service, will readily appear upon serious consideration.

It is entirely true that experience has shown that for troops in active service five rifles for each man are required. But for raw recruits in the cantonments one rifle for five men can readily be made to serve if he be sound reason for such a limitation. There is plenty of drilling other than the manual of arms to engage the rookies' attention. By issuing the rifles on hand to different commands at stated hours during the day all may get their quota of drill with the guns and of target practice with a total supply of rifles far short of one for every man in the cantonment. The one question is as to the need of such a limitation.

On this point it appears that Gen-

eral Cannon's statement is conclusive. He says:

"At the outset of the war it was fully recognized and explained that we could pursue two courses—either experience a perfectly endurable delay and produce a rifle with interchangeable parts to use a standard ammunition, or produce rifles more rapidly but without interchangeability of parts and incapable of using a uniform ammunition."

"By waiting two or three months we have not only obtained a uniform ammunition rifle but a rifle with parts which may be interchanged quickly on the battlefield of Europe, and which may be turned out by three factories in this country. The Ordnance Bureau is willing to stand on this basis, inasmuch as every soldier will be supplied a rifle of that type when he starts for France."

Rifles or no rifles, it has been clearly understood that the men now gathering in the cantonments would not be sufficiently drilled in the duties of a soldier to be fit to take the field until next year. The War Department of course had no rifles for them at the outset. A nation in a chronic state of unpreparedness, notwithstanding the warnings of far sighted men, naturally had no million new rifles stored in arsenals. They had to be made. The tools for making them had to be made. And the Department, knowing that the need for them in actual service was still several months away, wisely determined to take time with the preliminaries so that the manufacture once begun would proceed with the maximum rapidity, and the weapons themselves be made of interchangeable parts and fitted to use standardized ammunition.

The real criticism growing out of the munitions situation to-day lies not against the military authorities of the moment, but against Congress, which was stolidly deaf to all appeals for a greater measure of preparedness throughout almost three years, during which the present "arm" was visibly gathering.

Moving Day.

This is moving day for everybody, whether he is transferring his household goods to a new apartment or staying in the old rooms.

It is moving day in money. Our savings are going into their fine new home, Liberty Bond Hall, there to perform the double service of whipping the Hun and returning a good investment.

It is moving day in economy, with every American housewife signing a pledge to her country to stop the waste of food; a move as important as that of our soldiers into France or of gold into the war chest.

It is moving day in city government, to the extent that Americans of this town will go down to the City Hall to express their wish that the present tenant of the Mayor's office shall remain there for four more years of honest and non-partisan government.

Beside these moves, each of importance to America's greatest city, the matter of putting furniture into vans is negligible.

A four cornered race for Mayor, with only one four-square entry.

Cuba offers \$10,000 for the best design for a statue of General Gomez. About what we would pay to get rid of some of our marbled heroes.

Roughly, the war tax bill calls for \$24 a head from every man, woman and child in the United States. But a German army in occupation of our Atlantic coast would call for a great deal more.

New York to take at least half of Liberty Loan—Headline.

When subscription time comes round New York believes that half a loan is better than none.

MICHAELIS gives himself unnecessary trouble when he denies that his Government has made any promises regarding Belgium. No one would give the fact the slightest importance if it had.

Milk goes up two cents a quart for the best grade in Manhattan to-day. Soon its price may recall the remark of the late THOMAS W. PALMER, a United States Senator and millionaire gentleman farmer of Michigan. "Drink as you please, gentlemen," said Palmer to a number of guests as he waved his hand toward a table covered with flagons of milk and mugs of champagne; "the milk cost me a good deal more, but take your choice."

With a war tax of \$1.50 a barrel on brown butter, its price will be sung more soberly.

The World gave to JUDGE HYMAN a whole page in which to express his campaign views, but he did not use an inch, or even a line, to repudiate the pro-German sympathies that notoriously are supporting him because of their hatred of Mr. MITCHELL.

Throw furniture into the vans and fear into the Vons.

VON TITMUS predicts that the United States can never transport its army to Europe in the face of the submarine. Von TITMUS also predicted last February that the undersea boats would bring Britain to her knees in five weeks. If the prime advocate of frightfulness would but predict a long and bloody war there would be bright prospects of an early peace.

"Minnesota and Wisconsin are a straight and loyal as any other States,"—Colonel ROOSEVELT.

Well said, though it was not necessary for the Colonel to say it. All of our States are loyal, though some of their statesmen are not. If LA FOLLETTE would resign and appeal to his State for reelection he would get a new idea of his relation to Wisconsin political opinion.

The amazingly hearty reception given the Japanese mission in New York puts a new and precise estimate on the influence of the anti-Japanese propaganda which has been so diligently pressed in this city.

## THE FARMER'S JUNKET.

He Had Sold His Kansas Wheat for \$2.20 and Became a High Roller.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Reading your reply to Mr. H. R. Wright of Philadelphia and your editorial article headed "Wheat, Coal and Steel," I feel that I must tell you about the farmer from Kansas whom I met in the city a few days ago. Since the Government fixed the price of wheat at \$2.20 a bushel this farmer and his wife have been touring the country and were in New York for the first time, and I shall not be surprised to learn they have bought the old town if they like it.

Our conversation drifted to the grain question, and this farmer told me that, figured from an average crop, if they receive 75 cents a bushel for their wheat they can square everything after allowing for all the expenses of raising it.

I said to him: "If the Government had fixed the price at \$1 a bushel you would have been pretty well satisfied?"

He answered, "Yes." He also said that with the price fixed at \$2 for next year's crop the farmers will plant more wheat than they can sell, and that short crops and higher prices for all other grains, God pity the dairyman, the poultryman and all others who have no grain to sell!

Are there none in this country except the Western farmers and food speculators worthy of some consideration?

I am a farmer, and the son of a farmer, and I am a foreign land and leave these men behind to grow fat and rich off the families the soldiers leave behind them? If they are not patriotic enough to sacrifice a little, they should be made to. Any citizen who cannot at least make a sacrifice of a few dollars, long enough to help win this war, without a profit in dollars and cents above a living ought to be sent to the front and used for fireworks to protect the soldiers who are sacrificing all for their country.

Officials and the newspapers are continually warning us of the dangers of a great famine. At the same time conditions are allowed to exist which are simply ruining one of the largest meat producing businesses in the country, the poultry business. The Government has put a price on wheat prohibitive for the grain dealer, and allows grain speculators to keep the price of corn out of reach for feeding. Dairy-men are going out of business for the reason that their products do not bring enough to pay feed bills. Butter and milk are getting out of reach of the poor, and are depriving of milk the children of the poor. Babies just as much as to shoot them!

For many years previous to the last two wheat sold in this part of the country at retail for \$1.50 to \$2.10 a hundredweight. Corn ranged in price from \$1.40 to \$1.70, and yet never sold or heard of for less than \$1.00 a bushel. It is not murder to buy babies just as much as to shoot them!

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